872 education on modern lines is imparted. In harmony with the public sentiment
873 His Highness' Government has sanctioned a new set of rules refusing grant-in-aid to such Maktabs and Pathshalas as lie within a radius of 2 miles of a Government school and as have no arrangements for providing education in the 3 Rs. While these institutions have survived their utility for the boys they cannot be dispensed with altogether in the case of girls as the number of girls' schools is still limited while the awakening amongst communities has quickened the demand for girls' schools and it is better to have a Pathshala or a Maktab than to have nothing at all. Moreover, they pave the way for the subsequent opening of a girls' school by the Government imperceptibly. The Pathshalas are really doing very useful spade work for dissemination of female education.
874 The Government also maintains a Muslim Industrial school for women in Jammu which is functioning usefully. Besides the above there are 7 Training schools for teachers and 2 for teachresses.

871 **277. Attendance at Schools.**—The number of scholars at schools and colleges stands at 77,574 compared to 32,971 in 1921, showing an increase of 135 per cent. The increase registered during the decade 1911-21 was 50 per cent. only. Compared to 1891 figures the number has increased nearly 21 times. The number of scholars in the two colleges is 941, of which one is female. The communities are represented as under :—

Census year.	No. of scholars.
1931 —	77,574
1921 —	32,971
1911 —	21,184
1901 —	7,254
1891 —	3,770

Rajputs	...	33
Jains	...	5
Sikhs	...	43
Muslim	...	147
Depressed classes	...	1
Others	...	712

Every community is realising the need of higher education. The number of scholars belonging to depressed classes is hopelessly low though it is expected to rise very shortly as His Highness' Government is taking a keen interest in the educational advance of all backward communities and special scholarships on a liberal scale are provided for them. The number of students sent up for the University Examinations during 1931 from the Prince of Wales College, Jammu, was 172 of which 87 came out successful. The Shri Pratap College, Srinagar, sent up 257 students in 1930, out of which 106 passed the examination. The amount of scholarships sanctioned for the students of different communities is given below :—

College.	Muslims.	Hindus.	M. A. Students.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Prince of Wales College, Jammu —	1,200	2,100	—.—
Shri Pratap College, Srinagar —	3,600 (Persons)	1,200 (Special)	600

The total annual expenditure incurred on these two institutions comes to Rs. 216,711, the Srinagar college costing Rs. 120,201 and the Jammu college Rs. 96,510.

The boys reading in Secondary and Primary schools are distributed as follows according to the community to which they belong :— 871

Hindus	...	24,321
Muslims	...	38,513
Sikhs	...	2,495
Christians	...	53
Others	...	1,123
Budhists	...	160

The Muslims have got the largest number of pupils at schools while the Hindus come next. The most surprising sign of the times is the small number of Budhist students. The girl students by communities stand as under :—

Rajputs	...	335
Non-Rajputs	...	5,447
Muslims	...	4,311
Sikhs	...	661
Christians	...	13
Others	...	40

The girls education in the State being still in its infancy the number of girl students of each community which is daily on the increase is most encouraging. It is no little satisfaction to note that Rajputs and Muslims who hold very conservative views on female education are gradually shedding their old prejudices. The number of depressed classes' girls is, however, low in the State schools and special scholarships are necessary to attract them. The number of students is highest in the lower classes and steadily declines as we proceed to higher classes, this being a case of 'many are called but few are chosen'. When we remember that in 1921 the number of girl students was 538 in State schools and 151 in private schools, the total of 10,807 students in 1931 is an achievement worthy of any Government. The number of Muslim students similarly has risen from 11,804 in 1976 to 42,971 in 1987-88 which does not include students at Normal schools or in technical institutes. Not content with this phenomenal advance the State has sanctioned a separate Inspector exclusively to look after Muslim education but this new phase in the growth of Muslim education falls within the province of my successor and it would be inadvisable to encroach on the ground to be covered at the next Census.

The number of students sent up for the Matriculation examination was 1,175 of which 527 passed the test. The number of girl students appearing from the Jammu and Srinagar High schools was 4 only. The Jammu school scored cent. per cent. while the fate of the Srinagar High school is not known. It is, however, too early to judge of female education by University results.

The total expenditure incurred on education in the State came to Rs. 608,851-1-3 for the Kashmir Province in 1987-88 and to Rs. 414,808 for the Jammu Province in 1986-87. The amount budgeted for girls' education stood at Rs. 288,696. The grants-in-aid have been liberally revised while communal and general scholarships have also increased.

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278. Miscellaneous.—The prospects of teachers have been improved during the decade. The organization was also improved by the introduction of teachers' 1 [Errata : read "our": cf. errata sheet p. 339 category 116 -- Analyst]

874 875 diary, improved syllabus, class libraries and tutorial system. Dramas were staged and lantern lectures arranged. The boyscout movement is flourishing. Teachers' associations have been started. *Panchayat* system has been started in Secondary schools to enable boys to settle small disputes among themselves. Vigilance societies have been started to discourage bad habits and help in preserving discipline. The teaching of practical agriculture has been introduced in certain schools while in most of the schools small gardens are laid out and elementary lessons on plant life and agriculture are given practically. The physical health and moral growth of the students is well looked after. In some schools in the remote hilly tracts of the Jammu Province the experiment of co-education is being tried with success.

872 The girls' education is controlled by a Chief Inspectress with two subordinate Inspectresses. His Highness the Maharaja Bahadur was pleased to announce on the occasion of the auspicious birth of the Heir-Apparent the introduction of compulsory education for girls in the municipalities and notified areas and arrangements are almost complete to bring the scheme into operation. Compulsory education for boys already stands sanctioned for such places. The leading members of all communities are evincing a keen interest in furthering female education as is evidenced by the number of girl students of different communities. The teachresses are usually trained and steps are being taken to train others either at the Training schools within the State and outside or at the Teachers' classes started at Jammu and Srinagar centres, which are convened once a week. The curriculum is being liberalised. The Girl Guide movement is afoot and is receiving the enthusiastic support of the teachresses. Games among girls are being encouraged though some difficulty is felt due to location of schools in rented buildings where good and secure play-grounds do not exist. This will, however, vanish automatically as soon as rented buildings are replaced by Government buildings.

279. Private Educational Effort.—Something has already been said about aided schools and Maktabs and Pathshalas. Full details of institutions run by public bodies are not available but so far as is known the public is doing its bit in the expansion of education. The Muslims, for instance, maintain several schools both secondary and primary. Similarly the Arya Samaj is not behind hand in the work and maintains some schools for boys and girls and helps widows in learning arts that fetch a livelihood. The Sikhs are also pushing the cause of education by providing scholarships and boarding houses to students. The Missions are perhaps the most advanced in this respect. The activities of the Church Missionary Society in Kashmir during the decade 1921-30 are thus given by the Reverend Canon C. E. Tyndale-Biscoe, M. A.—"The Church Missionary Society maintains a number of schools for boys in Srinagar, including a boarding house for those who come from the Frontiers, and a boy High school in Anantnag. There is also a girls' High school, under the management of Miss Mallinson, in Srinagar. The Church of England Zenana Missionary Society maintains two girls' schools in Srinagar, and until recently, one in Anantnag". The particulars of boys' school as given by him include two High schools and two Middle schools and two Primary schools. The total number of students admitted was 6,807 while those who matriculated numbered 287. The physical health of the students is properly looked after and students are encouraged to render social service. In Anantnag for instance, the boys of the C. M. S. school are the Fire Brigade of the town and attend every fire with the engine which the Head Master persuaded the citizens to purchase. In the Jammu city there is an Anglo-Vernacular school run by the Church of Scotland Mission which is doing useful educational work.

871 212 **280. Correlation of Census Literates with Departmental Returns.**—The number of students in the Secondary schools and Colleges stands at 25,713, of which 21,609 are boys and 4,104 girls. An average student generally joins the first middle class in his eleventh year which means that the returns of age-group 10-15 and 15-20 should bear some correspondence to the above figures. The number of literate males and females recorded in these two groups comes to 24,7[illegible] males and 3,203 females. The difference is quite trivial, there being a

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defect in Census literates compared to girl students who have probably fought shy of recording themselves as literate in the Census schedule. Another and more reasonable cause of this discrepancy in figures may perhaps be found to lie in the large number of widows and women above 20 who flock to schools in the hope of succeeding in securing an appointment on completion of studies and thus escaping from the economic distress of the home. Such students have naturally fallen in the '20 and over' group.

221. Technical Education.—This aspect of the activities of the State is controlled by the Director of Industries. The number of technical institutes in the year 1987-88 Vikarmi was 9 compared to 1 in 1921 A. D. The total number of scholars at these institutions was 484 compared to 81 in 1921. The expenditure incurred on technical education has similarly advanced from about Rs. 77,000 to Rs. 103,621. Rs. 5,424 are granted by way of scholarships. This advance in technical education has led to the creation of industrial atmosphere and the development of small scale industries. About 18 Willow works have been opened at Srinagar, Anantnag and Baramulla. Almost all the public schools recruit their drawing teachers from these institutions. The Public Works Department has been supplied with a number of trained Sub-overseers by the technical institutes.

Upto the end of 1923 there was only one institute viz. Sir Amar Singh Technical Institute at Srinagar. In 1981 Shri Pratap Technical School was opened in Jammu. In 1983 two schools were opened at Samba and Anantnag. In 1984-85 schools were started at Mirpur, Baramulla and Kishtwar. In 1986-87 a school was sanctioned for Bhadarwah. This expansion took place in accordance with the announcement of His Highness the Maharaja Bahadur of opening technical schools in the more important centres of the State on the auspicious occasion of Raj Tilak.

222. Literary Activity in the State.—The decade proved eventful in this respect as well. The State Gazette continued playing its role as before. The number of subscribers, however, dwindled to 377. The outstanding event of the decade was the success of journalism in finding a couple of votaries in Mr. Mulk Raj Saraf, B. A. and Pandit Ganga Nath, B. A. They successfully started the first weekly in the State "The Ranbir" which was a poineer achievement. It was founded in June 1924 and its popularity can be judged from the fact that it has the largest circulation in the State and the number of its readers is considerable. The example set by the Ranbir has proved infectious and several Weeklies have now been started while others are about to be started. The Amar, the Pasban, the Sudarshan, the Vitasta, the Vasudha, the Tarjaman, the Aftab and the Martand, the birth of the last two being shortly expected, shows how fast the enterprising amongst the literate are being possessed by the journalistic spirit. There is, however, no English paper run in the State so far and the deficiency is met with by importing papers from outside. The circulation of some of the outside papers is given in the margin. The figures for all the papers are not available but according to the information supplied by the Post Master General, Punjab and North Western Frontier Circle, the total number of newspapers carried on postal lines from 1st April 1930 to 31st March 1931 was 382,610. The number of letters issued during this period was 1,161,382, the postcards numbered 1,783,194, Registered letters 122,924, Packets 203,358 and Parcels registered and unregistered 104,146 making a total of 3,757,614. As regards publications in the State private effort was not conspicuous and the books and reports published were generally State documents or Panchang Patrikas of the Pandits and

Tribune	420
Bombay Chronicle	2
Vir Bharat	422
Leader	6
Pratap	840
Milap	4,000
Civil and Military Gazette	80
Times of India	200
Khyber Rawalpindi Gazette	4
Bhalwal	7
Hindustan Times	30
Al	30

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SUBSIDIARY TABLE VII.

PROPORTION OF LITERACY AT CERTAIN AGES.

Age-group.	TOTAL POPULATION.			TOTAL LITERATE.			TOTAL LITERATE IN ENGLISH.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
5—10 ..	669,139	352,148	316,988	6,573	4,823	1,750	884	801	87
10—15 ..	459,901	254,021	205,907	10,449	8,908	1,541	1,643	1,529	109
15—20 ..	349,097	178,994	171,103	17,488	15,597	1,891	2,901	2,793	108
20 and over ..	1,914,594	988,510	926,088	96,264	85,219	11,045	13,260	12,781	477

SUBSIDIARY TABLE VIII.

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NUMBER OF INSTITUTIONS AND PUPILS FOR FOUR DECADES (ACCORDING TO THE RETURNS OF THE EDUCATION DEPARTMENT).

Class of Institution.	1931		1921		1911		1901	
	NUMBER OF		NUMBER OF		NUMBER OF		NUMBER OF	
	Institutions.	Scholars.	Institutions.	Scholars.	Institutions.	Scholars.	Institutions.	Scholars.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Arts Colleges	--	--	3	442	2	224	--	--
State Secondary Schools	--	--	40	10,455	29	6,558	27	4,896
State Secondary Schools for boys (Engl. k)..	..	..	27	6,713	--	....	--	--
" " " " " (Vernacular)	..	..	9	1,961	--	--	--	--
" " " " girls (Engl. k)...	..	..	....	--	--	--	--	--
" " " " " (Vernacular)	--	--	3	834	..	--	--	--
Private " " " boys (English)..	..	--	8	1,334	..	....	--	--
" " " " " (Vernacular)	--	--	....	....	--	--	--	--
" " " " girls (English)...	..	..	--	--	--	--	--	--
" " " " " (Vernacular)	--	..	1	200	--	--	--	--
State Primary Schools	--	--	547	33,327	309	8,443	70	4,313
State Primary Schools for boys	..	..	240	13,200	--	--	--	--
" " " " girls	--	--	6	200	--	--	--	--
Private " " " boys	--	--	82	1,870	--	--	--	--
" " " " girls	--	--	1	161	--	--	--	--
Schools for Special Instruction (State and Private)	--	--	277	5,954	--	--	--	--
Technical Institutes (Special and Trade)	..	--	10	200	--	--	--	--
Miscellaneous Religious Schools	--	--	(See also) 70	1,510	--	--	--	--
Technical Institutes	--	--	1	10	--	--	--	--
Training Schools	--	--	3	60	1	30	--	--
Private Religious Schools	--	--	554	4,141	196	3,370	--	--